

What the Negroes Will Do

In the Matter of the Registration Law Test.

State, March 23.

Last night the negro Congressman Geo. W. Murray appeared here delivering a speech in the county court house to a big crowd of negroes. The court house was packed with the negro men of the city, and Murray's utterances elicited frequent applause. There was really nothing sensational in the speech.

The meeting was called to order by the Rev. W. D. Chappelle, and the Rev. R. E. Hart delivered a fervent prayer. The Rev. W. D. Chappelle introduced Murray, and asked all to listen to his words of wisdom. He said there was spiritual weakness in the high offices. He referred to the white people who were willing to lift them up. He said the Preacher's were working to have Murray travel the State.

Murray said he was appearing in a "double-fold capacity," and was sorry the whites were not there also. He would speak of the duty the whites owed them, and their duty toward themselves. For eighteen years they had not shown the interest in their own welfare that they should. After thirty years of freedom the attempt is now being made to take "our all." They have come to the conclusion that we don't want any liberty. He said that the colored man was not attempting to get control of the government. The attempt now was to prevent the negro from helping other white men getting control of the government. He described the forms of government. He went on to detail the plans for dealing with the negro question suggested in the reconstruction period. It was no easy job to take the negro's rights away from him, if "they acted as men." He referred to the 15th amendment, and said no such a constitution as is contemplated can stand under it. He then touched on the registration law.

Four years ago I wanted Mr. Webster, your leader, to make a case and fight the registration law. He said: "Murray, you make the fight." And when I told him that he was a leader and was drawing a support from the office he held he got vexed and we have not been friends since. You have had only the shadow of an organization—only enough to send delegates to conventions and control the patronage.

Murray then made the point that white officers were not prejudiced against the negroes, but that they acted in self-defense in favoring white men, because white men's votes counted and negroes' votes did not. He was in favor of manhood suffrage, and when the Federal elections repeal bill was under discussion he had inquired of Senator Kyle if manhood suffrage was not right in principle. Kyle hesitated and finally said no, but he and Boutelle took the wind out of his argument.

Tillman was determined to disfranchise the negro permanently, and to carry out his hellish scheme now while the negroes are temporarily disfranchised. Lawyers in Washington had been called into conference by him (Murray) and had agreed unanimously that the registration law could be gotten into the Federal courts and believed that it would be overruled. The South Carolina judges would declare it unconstitutional, but they are handcuffed and were put in office to maintain their faction in power. They know that if they were to declare it unconstitutional they would be ousted at the next session of the Legislature, and we ain't going to get any decision from them until we get a new Constitution. They will then declare it unconstitutional and will be stultified before the civilized and enlightened world.

I have employed lawyers to test the law, believing that you will sustain me. The cost of the whole work will be \$1,200. This will carry it through the United States Supreme Court. Don't you think you ought to raise it? (Boisterous cries of "Yes, Yes.") White men will assist us, too, because they know that the power used to disfranchise us now will be used hereafter to disfranchise them. You must go to the ballot box and fight every inch for your rights—fight lawfully, not unlawfully, that is, you must give your time and your money. In addition to these lawsuits we intend to get mandamus to compel the supervisors to open their books and register voters and we shall ask for injunctions to restrain the Governor from issuing certificates of election under this fraudulent and outrageous law. We shall create such conditions that the United States is bound to take a hand. We merely want to assist with our votes white men who are our friends, not Conservatives who go down on their knees and crawl like Chinese mandarins before his Royal Highness, B. R. Tillman. Even in Republican times negroes often put white Democrats in office. As long as the amendments to the Federal Constitution stand some 25,000 to 50,000 negroes will have the ballot, and they will have the balance of power. White unity is a thing of the past, and there will be two parties in the South just as there are more than one church.

So help me God I intend to speak freely my sentiments as an honest man to white men all over South Carolina. You must prepare your selves to take sides with those friends who will stand with you for your rights, and I serve notice now that the negroes will forever oppose the element now striving to deprive them of citizenship. Thousands of white men go down on their knees to-night and pray God that the Federal court will crush and wipe out of existence, this cruel registration law. God let that man go to hell who won't help himself. I shall canvass the State to interest my people and get them to raise money to fight this law, though I die for it.

Murray then announced that a collection would be taken up; that Richmond county was expected to raise \$100. "The house is afire," he said, "get your buckets of water and put it out." Revs. Wilson and Goudy were appointed to receive the contributions, and for five minutes nickels, dimes and quarters poured in a jingling stream on the desk. Maj. Miller gave half a dollar, and Dr. Clayton gave a dollar, which was the largest single subscription. \$9.47 was raised, and the receivers called on the audience to make it ten. The appeal elicited one more dime from Mail Carrier Williams, but after repeated exhortations it was demonstrated that the crowd had been milked dry, and they were dismissed, after Elder Chappelle had announced that Fred Douglass' memorial services would be held on the first Monday night in April, when another collection would be taken up.

England's Designs on Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—There is absolute authority for the statement, notwithstanding guarded and technical denials, that Great Britain's demand upon Nicaragua is of such a character as to merit very grave consideration on the part of the government of the United States. Inspection of the text of Great Britain's demand, a copy of which was brought to Washington by Minister Barrios, the special agent sent to London by Nicaragua, discloses the fact that the conditions imposed upon this feeble and impuissant republic are harsh in the extreme.

Great Britain demands 15,000 pounds (\$75,000) smart money to be paid down within seven weeks, that is to say, before April 16, next, for the affront to the British Crown implied in the alleged wrongful expulsion of the British pro-consul, Hatch, from Bluefields. This is an imperative demand. There is no suggestion of arbitration or loophole offered for compromise or delay. Next, Great Britain insists that the claims of Hatch and other British subjects for damages alleged to have been sustained shall be submitted to a mixed commission of three—one to be appointed by Nicaragua, one by Great Britain and the third to be selected by them, but "not to be a citizen of any American Republic." This stipulation, as originally given out by the Nicaragua representatives was "not to be a citizen of the United States." This statement gave opportunity for a technical denial on the part of the British representatives, who said that no such undiplomatic and insulting discrimination had been made against the United States. But that Mexico, Chile, Venezuela, Brazil, and other American Republics are included with the United States in the embargo does not render the fact that the United States is deliberately shut out from participation in a matter of this great importance to the integrity of the American continent any the less serious.

Our interests in Nicaragua especially in regard to the problem of a transisthmian canal, are so great that the presentation of excessive demands, impossible of immediate compliance, to be followed perhaps by the seizure of territory as a guarantee of payment, have brought the United States face to face with a complication, which taken in connection with the Venezuelan boundary question, assumes importance of the first magnitude. The immediate question that may confront the administration relates to the extent to which Great Britain shall go in enforcing the prompt payment of this money, knowing that Nicaragua can spare no such sum from its treasury, which like those of most of the Latin-American nations, barely suffices to meet current expenses. It remains to be learned whether Nicaragua can make the pecuniary apology required or give any satisfactory assurances of its future payment. Little doubt is expressed that Great Britain will seize something as security in case of a default and under the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the United States will have a right to know in advance just what Great Britain proposes to do. No such serious international problem has been presented to a recent administration as the present one.

Every railway company has a scrap pile. When everything that is valuable in its own form is sifted from the pile, there remain many tons of iron of considerable value as raw material. An inventor of a new car coupler urges railway companies to utilize the scrap pile to equip their roads with his device.

The Teamoh Incident.

Correspondence Between Darling and O'Ferrall.

RICHMOND, Va., March 21.—Governor O'Ferrall received last night the following letter from Senator Darling, who was one of the Massachusetts legislative committee who visited the executive mansion and who has since given out in Boston several interviews regarding the treatment accorded Teamoh, the negro member of the committee:

Hon. Chas. O'Ferrall:

My Dear Sir: Perhaps you have heard something of the insufferable nonsense that was telegraphed here from Richmond after our departure. The entire committee, including Mr. Teamoh, resent it with indignation.

I send you by this mail copies of the Boston Record in which appear interviews with me. I beg to assure you of our hearty appreciation of all you so kindly did for our committee and to express belief that these interviews which are just published will correct the mean insinuations and untruths which were telegraphed here by some unscrupulous sensationalist in Richmond.

Please give my kind regards to Mrs. O'Ferrall, whom I shall never forget for her charming courtesy and kindness.

Very respectfully yours,

THOMAS W. DARLING.

State House, Boston, Mass., March 19, 1895.

To this the Governor replied as follows:

RICHMOND, Va., March 21, 1895. Senator Thos. W. Darling, State House, Boston.

Dear Sir: Responding to yours of the 19th inst., I will say that I am utterly disgusted with the episode to which your letter refers. The time has not come when I would knowingly invite a committee of any kind in which there was a colored man, to dine or lunch at any private house, or the gubernatorial mansion.

While I trust I may never be so unkindful of my official station as to treat a Legislative committee from another State, whatever may be their constitution or color, with discourtesy when they are calling in their official capacity, yet, candor requires me to say if I had been aware or had I even been intimated to me that a colored man was in your party, my attentions would have been much more formal than they were, and you would have been received at my executive office at not my mansion; for I draw the line on the negro at the social circle or anywhere else that suggests even a semblance of social equality.

Interviews with me have been published by my authority, and while I need no vindication before my own people, I here denounce without qualification as absolutely untrue any statement, insinuation or intimation that the facts are at variance with those published interviews.

Candor requires me further to say that I am utterly surprised to find that you and some of your colleagues have made at home the statements you have in the face of the expression of disgust and annoyance you indulge in ad libitum in Richmond, at having with you the negro, Teamoh.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES T. O'FERRALL.

Star Witnesses.

Darling's Committee Stand to Him. Regardless of Written Evidence.

Boston, March 22.—The committee on mercantile affairs of the Legislature adopted the following in executive session at the State House to-day:

The undersigned members of the committee on mercantile affairs, who were present with Senator Darling during the visit to Richmond, take this opportunity to emphatically corroborate all that our chairman has said in the interviews published in the Boston press. We further desire to express ourselves to the effect that the presence to Mr. Teamoh was in no way resented by the committee or any member thereof, and that his company was in every way pleasant and agreeable to all. The committee make this a positive and final statement in the matter.

Isaac F. Hutchinson, Boston; Charles Bancroft, Clinton; William J. Donovan, Boston; George M. Eddy, New Bedford; Robert T. Teamoh, Boston; Frank Chandler, Belmont.

The Alliance Affair.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Spanish naval commander at Havana is still investigating the firing upon the United States steamship Alliance by the Spanish gun boat Conde de Venadito. As evidence of the thoroughness with which the Spanish Government is looking into this matter it is stated that the investigation made by the naval commander will be entirely separate from any report made by the Spanish captain. When the naval commander shall have finished his investigation his report will be cabled to Madrid. The full text of the Spanish captain's report was forwarded to Spain as soon as placed in the hands of the Havana authorities.

It is officially stated that Spain will make no reply to Secretary Gresham's telegram through Minister Taylor regarding the Alliance case until the naval commander's report shall be in the hands of the office of the Spanish Government.

unwise to commit itself to any reply until it first shall be placed in possession of all information bearing upon the action taken by the captain of their gunboat. There is high official authority for the statement that Spain thus far has only stated to the United States Government through Minister Taylor that the disposition of the Spanish Government is to act fairly, and that a detailed answer will be made to Secretary Gresham's dispatch at the very moment the Government is in a position to speak intelligently. The Spanish Government has shown disposition to make proper reparation if her representatives have been in the wrong. No apology, however, has been made, nor will any be made until Spain is satisfied that it is proper she should do so.

Cargo of Arms for the Cubans.

JACKSONVILLE, March 24.—A special to the Times-Union from West Palm Beach, Fla., says: A party of hunters who arrived here last night bring the news that a filibustering craft was loaded with arms yesterday between here and Santana. They say that yesterday they came upon a party of men putting off in a boat to a yacht which was standing to about a mile off the coast. The boatmen were greatly excited by the appearance of the hunters and rowed rapidly to the vessel. Through a glass the hunters saw long boxes hoisted up the vessel's side. When all the boxes had been transferred the men clambered up the yacht's side and she steamed away south. The hunters began an investigation and soon found signs of a camp in the scrub and also recent excavations. They dug into the sand and unearthed a long narrow box which was found to be full of rifles and machetes. They brought some of these arms here. The place where the discovery was made is a lonely spot on the east coast, where, but for accident a cargo of arms, might be loaded without interruption. It is supposed that the arms were shipped here by rail and secretly transferred to the place where the vessel was seen. The hunters are confident that the yacht was in the employ of Cuban revolutionists.

A Signal Victory in Cuba.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—The latest news from the south side of Cuba, concerning the revolution there, was brought to this port to-day by Captain Sampson, of the British steamship Earnwell, from Santiago de Cuba. The insurgents, he said, had a few days prior to the Earnwell's departure won a signal victory in the mountains back of El Cobre, fifteen miles from Santiago. The Spanish soldiers were savagely attacked and badly defeated in the end.

Despite the protests of United States Consul Hyatt, two Americans, who were arrested for being active participants in Cuba's fight for freedom, are still in prison. They were released for twelve hours, but again put in prison because of the production of what was said to be newly discovered evidence.

Our Danger From Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The insurrection in Cuba may be of much moment in affecting the interests and welfare of the United States in a direction to which public attention has not been heretofore directed. It has, however, not escaped the vigilance of the officials of the Marine Hospital Service, who are much concerned over the aspect of the matter. Said Surgeon General Wyman to-day: "The prospects for the coming season, in a sanitary point of view, are most encouraging. We shall probably go through the summer without experiencing an epidemic of any sort. The only point of danger is Cuba. If Spain sends 5,000 unacclimated troops to that island, as the dispatches indicate may be done, then we shall have to look out for yellow fever. It will inevitably strike among those raw troops, and the disease will rage with unusual virulence in Havana. From there to the United States is not a night's ride, and only the most vigorous precautions and the exercise of the utmost vigilance will keep it from our borders."

The Moosh Investigation.

Over 8,000 Christians Massacred --Piling Up Evidence.

LONDON, March 24.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent in Moosh says in a dispatch subbated at Kars, March 23, that it is certain more than 8,000 Armenian Christians were killed in cold-blood in the massacre. He asserts that the commission of inquiry has not yet heard of a single Turkish soldier being killed. He quotes the story of a boy of 15 who described the Turkish soldiers as chasing and hacking to pieces pregnant women. The boy said that the majority of the Armenian women were violated. The village of Semmal was entirely obliterated by the massacre.

The correspondent adds: "I have made the acquaintance and obtained the confidence of the most reputable and deep dyed of all bloodthirsty Kurdish brigands, a man whose very name strikes terror to the hearts of the Armenians. I will not give his name. I have induced him to narrate the story of the raids, which he did with conscious pride, glorifying deeds worthy of cannibals. His narrative tallies in all points with the Armenian accusations."

Personal Recollections of

Joan of Arc.

BY THE SIEUR LOUIS DE CONTE

The most romantic of all stories is that of Joan of Arc. At last it is being told in fiction, and in a manner likely to place it among the great historical novels. The name of the author, who is disguised as the Sieur Louis de Conte, Joan's page and secretary, is not disclosed, but he is said to be the most popular among living American magazine writers.

I, the Sieur Louis de Conte, was born in Neufchateau, the 6th of January, 1410; that is to say, exactly two years before Joan of Arc was born in Domremy. My family had fled to those distant regions from the neighborhood of Paris in the first years of the century. In politics they were Armagnacs—patriots: they were for our own French King, crazy and impotent as he was. The Burgundian party, who were for the English, had stripped them, and done it well. They took everything but my father's small nobility, and when he reached Neufchateau he reached it in poverty and with a broken spirit. But the political atmosphere there was the sort he liked, and that was something. He came to a region of comparative quiet; he left behind him a region peopled with furies, madmen, devils, where slaughter was a daily pastime and no man's life safe for a moment. In Paris, mobs roared through the streets nightly, sacking, burning, killing, unmolested, uninterrupted. The sun rose upon wrecked and smoking buildings, and upon mutilated corpses lying here, there, and yonder about the streets, just as they fell, and stripped naked by thieves, the unholy gleaners after the mob. None had the courage to gather these dead for burial; they were left there to rot and create plagues.

And plagues they did create. Epidemics swept away the people like flies, and the burials were conducted secretly and by night; for public funerals were not allowed, lest the revelation of the magnitude of the plague's work unman the people and plunge them into despair. Then came, finally, the bitterest winter which had visited France in five hundred years. Famine, pestilence, slaughter, ice, snow—Paris had all these at once. The dead lay in heaps about the streets, and wolves entered the city in daylight and devoured them.

Ah, France had fallen low—so low! For more than fifty years the English fangs had been bedded in her flesh, and so cowed had her armies become by ceaseless rout and defeat that it was said and accepted that the mere sight of an English army was sufficient to put a French one to flight.

When I was five years old the prodigious disaster of Agincourt fell upon France; and although the English King went home to enjoy his glory, he left the country prostrate and a prey to roving bands of Free Companions in the service of the Burgundian party; and one of these bands came raiding through Neufchateau one night, and by the light of our burning roof thatch I saw all that were dear to me in this world (save an elder brother, your ancestor, left with the Court in Paris) butchered while they begged for mercy, and heard the butchers laugh at their prayers and mimic their pleadings. I was overlooked, and escaped without hurt. When the savages were gone I crept out and cried the night away watching the burning houses; and I was all alone, except for the company of the dead and the wounded, for the rest had taken flight and hidden themselves.

I was sent to Domremy, to the priest, whose housekeeper became a loving mother to me. The priest in the course of time taught me to read and write, and he and I were the only persons in the village who possessed this learning.

At the time that the house of this good priest, Guillaume Fronte, became my home I was six years old. We lived close by the village church, and the small garden of Joan's parents was behind the church. As to that family, there were Jacques, d'Arc the father, his wife Isabel Romee, three sons—Jacques, ten years old, Pierre, eight, and Jean, seven; Joan, four, and her baby sister Catherine, about a year old. I had these children for playmates from the beginning. I had some other playmates besides—particularly four boys: Pierre Morel, Etienne Roze, Noel Rainguesson, and Edmond Aubrey, whose father was maire at that time; also two girls, about Joan's age: who by-and-by became her favorites; one was named Haumette, the other was called Little Mengette. These girls were common peasant children, like Joan herself. When they grew up, both married common laborers. Their estate was lowly enough, you see; yet a time came, many years after, when no passing stranger however great he might be, failed to go and pay his reverence to those two humble old women who had been honored in their youth by the friendship of Joan of Arc.—From "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc," by the Sieur Louis de Conte, in "Harper's Magazine" for April.

Checkmated China.

An Alliance Between Japan and Russia.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A special to the Tribune from Yokohama says: "From officials of the State Department it is learned that Japan has decided on peace, although military and naval preparations go on as though the original plan of marching on Peking were still unaltered. Both the Emperor and Count Ito fear the effect of any announcement that the government is willing to grant peace. The common people are still insane over the war and they will be satisfied with nothing short of the Mikado dictating terms of peace at Peking. The Emperor also still keeps up the fiction of a proposed journey to the front, although he has really abandoned all idea of accompanying the army. A fine house has been built for him at Port Arthur, but this will never be occupied."

The most important recent occurrence here is the alliance between Russia and Japan. The terms of this compact cannot be definitely learned, though they, broadly, are that Russia will not oppose any cession of Chinese territory to Japan, and that Japan, in return, will permit Russia to occupy one Korean port with right of way to the Trans-Siberian railway and the use of Japanese dock yards and coaling stations. If this alliance has been formed, as good authorities believe, it puts Japan in position to defy England and refuse any British suggestion during peace negotiations. One thing which bears it out is the great friendliness of the highest Japanese officials for Colwagack, the Russian military agent. The attentions shown him have excited comment, as the Japanese have treated coldly the British military attaches."

Li Hung Chang Abandons Hope.

LONDON, March 24.—The Times correspondent in Kobe says: The report of the Japanese landing on Fisher Islands (Pescadores) is officially confirmed. It is rumored that Li Hung Chang has abandoned hope of succeeding in his peace mission.

The Times correspondent in Hong Kong says careful inquiry has elicited no positive information regarding a Japanese attack on Formosa. The regular steamers continue their trips to and from the island.

Two Million Dollars Short.

CHICAGO, March 25.—The report of the experts who have been investigating the Whiskey Trust accounts states that a discrepancy of \$1,924,120 exists which is chargeable to the manipulations of the officers and directors of the company. The report is very sensational. The report says an effort was made to hide the discrepancy by erasures on the books of the company. This is only one of many items which the receiver, McNulta, says he will endeavor to collect by law from the old officers and directors of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. The experts' report covers a period ending March 31, 1892, and throws no light on subsequent transactions. It is in 1893 and 1894 that the greatest irregularities are expected to be discovered. The report given out is as follows:

Balance sheet, March 31, 1891—Original construction account, \$30,786,510; treasury stocks, \$3,498,400.

Balance sheet, March 31, 1892—Original construction account, \$30,786,510; treasury stock sale of 34,984 shares at \$45 per share, \$1,574,280.

Difference on 34,984 shares of stock stated on the books to have been sold at \$45 per share, being \$55 per share, \$1,924,120.

After this sale of stock, the items on the balance sheet of 1891 were changed by erasures and a balance forced.

It is also stated that while the stock book was made to show the value of \$3,498,400, the cash books were untouched and show only the actual cash paid, \$1,574,280. Friends of the old distillery say that in no court can the difference of \$55 a share be collected, because \$45 was all it was worth on the stock market at the time it was taken.

The experts are still at work in Peoria, and it will be some time before a final report is rendered.

"Success is the reward of merit" not of assumption. Popular appreciation is what tells in the long run. For fifty years, people have been using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and to-day it is the blood-purifier most in favor with the public. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures.

State of South Carolina,

COUNTY OF SUMTER.

By T. V. Walsh, Esq., Probate Judge.

WHEREAS, DR. F. M. DWIGHT, made suit to me, to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate of and effects of Miss MARY S. BROOK, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and Creditors of the said MARY S. BROOK, late of said County and State, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Sumter Court House on April 5th, 1895, next, after publication thereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand, this 20th day of March, A. D. 1895.

T. V. WALSH, Judge of Probate.

March 20—21.

THE VINELESS YAM.

VERY PRODUCTIVE, easily cultivated, and the best Potato in the world. Sent for sale by March 6—31. JAS. G. WHITE.